

# WEST Search History

DATE: Friday, July 25, 2003

## Set Name Query

side by side

*DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ*

L14 (transducer or ultrason\$5) with (organic solvent) with wash

6 L14

*DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ*

L13 5334258.pn.

1 L13

*DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ*

L12 L11 and l9

3 L12

L11 ((134/1 |134/11 |134/19 |134/25.4 |134/26 |134/30 |134/36 |134/40  
|134/902 )!.CCLS. |(438/906 )!.CCLS. )

8098 L11

L10 (wash\$3) with ((hydrocarbon or lipophilic)with (isoprop\$4) with  
(water or aqueous))

70 L10

L9 (wash\$3) same ((hydrocarbon or lipophilic)with (isoprop\$4) with  
(water or aqueous))

112 L9

*DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ*

L8 L7 and (drying or dri\$3)

1 L8

L7 5868864.pn.

1 L7

L6 6868864.pn.

0 L6

*DB=JPAB,EPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ*

L5 Nishi-kazuyuki\$.in.

21 L5

*DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ*

L4 L2 with (surface active agent or surfactant)

2 L4

L3 L2 (surface active agent or surfactant)

1 L3

L2 alkalescent

60 L2

L1 5334258.pn.

1 L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

**WEST**  

L1: Entry 2 of 22

File: USPT

Aug 31, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5945092 A

TITLE: Transfer resistant cosmetic stick compositions with semi-matte finish

Brief Summary Text (8):

It has been unexpectedly discovered that cosmetic compositions containing the combination of a volatile solvent with a polymeric organosiloxane emulsifier that is miscible or soluble in the volatile solvent and has a lipophilic portion and a hydrophilic portion provides cosmetic compositions that have excellent transfer resistance, as well as providing a semi-matte finish when applied to skin.

61143, 087-

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L1: Entry 4 of 22

File: USPT

Apr 27, 1993

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5206019 A

**\*\* See image for Certificate of Correction \*\***

TITLE: Soap compositions containing liquid-loaded powders

Brief Summary Text (3):

True soaps are typically formed by the alkaline hydrolysis of fatty esters or fatty acids in a process known as saponification. The resulting alkali metal salts are characterized by a long, oil-soluble, hydrocarbon chain attached to a water-soluble, carboxylate ion, and are particularly useful as wetting agents, emulsifying agents, and as detergents in personal care products. The term soap as used herein includes as well synthetic detergents in which the oil-soluble hydrocarbon chain is attached to a sulfate or sulfonate ion rather than to a carboxylate ion.

**WEST**  

L1: Entry 6 of 22

File: USPT

Aug 9, 1988

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4762642 A

TITLE: Process for manufacturing translucent antibacterial soap

Brief Summary Text (17):

If combination soap-synthetic organic detergent bars or cakes are to be made, the synthetic organic detergent will preferably be an anionic detergent, although nonionic detergents and amphoteric detergents may also be employed, and such different types of detergents may be employed alone or in mixture. Preferably the anionic detergents will be water soluble sulfates of sulfonates having lipophilic moieties which include straight chain or substantially straight chain alkyl groups having 10 to 20 carbon atoms, preferably 12 to 18 carbon atoms. The sulfonates may include as the cation thereof sodium, potassium, lower alkylamine, lower alkanolamine, ammonium or other suitable solubilizing metal or radical. Among the preferred anionic detergents are the paraffin sulfonates, olefin sulfonates, monoglyceride sulfates, higher fatty alcohol sulfates, higher fatty alcohol polyethoxy sulfates, sulfosuccinates and sarcosides, e.g., sodium paraffin sulfonate wherein the paraffin is of 14 to 16 carbon atoms, sodium coconut oil monoglyceride sulfate, sodium lauryl sulfate, sodium triethoxy lauryl sulfate, and potassium N-lauroyl sarcoside. The nonionic detergents will be normally solid (at room temperature) compounds, such as condensation products of higher fatty alcohols of 10 to 20 carbon atoms with ethylene oxide wherein the molar ratio of ethylene oxide to fatty alcohol is from 6 to 20, preferably 12 to 16, polyethylene glycol esters corresponding to such ethers, and block copolymers of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide, (Pluronics.RTM.). The amphoteric materials that may be employed include the aminopropionates, iminodipropionates and imidazolinium betaines, of which Deriphath.RTM.151, a sodium N-coco-beta aminopropionate (manufactured by General Mills, Inc.), is an example. Other such anionic, nonionic and amphoteric detergents are described in McCutcheon's Detergents and Emulsifiers, 1973 Annual, and in Surface Active Agents, Vol. II, by Schwartz, Perry and Berch (Interscience Publishers, 1958).